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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	Chinese Communist Army Basic Training and Military Activities in the Amoy Area	DATE DISTR.	19 November 1955	
		NO. OF PAGES	5	
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		
DATE ACQUIRED		CABLE	This is UNEVALUATED Information	25X1

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Chinese Communist Army Basic Training, Kueilin

1. In June 1953, approximately 300 draftees were assigned to the 273 Training Regiment, (chan pien tuan, 2548/4882/0957), at Kueilin. The commander of the camp at Kueilin was CHANG Feng-shen (1728/7685/3932). The basic training course at this camp lasted five months. The troops trained for seven hours each day, five days a week. The weekly breakdown of the training course was as follows: approximately 2-4 hours drill on the rifle range with a 7.92-mm. rifle of the Chinese "Generalissimo" type,¹ 4-6 hours of grenade throwing; 4-6 hours of topography study; 4-5 hours of hand-to-hand combat drill; and 8 hours of political indoctrination.

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Army Units, Amoy Area

2. During the summer of 1955, the 91, 92, and 93 divisions of the 31 Army were deployed as follows:²
 - a. The 91 Division was in western Amoy.
 - b. The 92 Division, the main defense unit, was in eastern Amoy. Headquarters of the 92 Division was at Chinshan (N 25-34, E 118-12).
 - c. The 93 Division's location was not known.

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-2-

3. The following units were organic to the 92 Division: the 274, 275, and 276 Regiments; an antitank regiment, an engineer battalion, and a medical battalion.
4. The 9, 10, 11, and 12 companies of the 3 Battalion, 276 Regiment, were assigned coastal defense duties from Tapao (N 24-30, E 118-11) to a point just north of Tungchai (N 24-30, E 118-11) on the east coast of Amoy. The 3 Battalion was composed of one heavy machine gun company and three infantry companies. The heavy machine gun company was equipped with approximately 16 machine guns.⁴ The infantry troops were equipped with rifles, submachine guns, and hand grenades.⁵ The troops of the 11 Company were quartered in caves and tunnels in a small town north of Tungchai. The 11 Company was equipped with mortars, four heavy machine guns, four light machine guns, four recoilless rifles, and various small arms.⁶
5. The 5, 6, 7, and 8 companies of the 2 Battalion, 276 Regiment, were assigned coastal defense duties from a point north of Tungchai to Wutungtao on the east shore of Amoy. The equipment of these companies was similar to that of the 3 Battalion mentioned in the above paragraph.
6. The following units were stationed in a compound, approximately 250 x 80 meters, outside of Hungtang (N 24-30, E 118-10):
 - a. One engineer battalion of 300 men, code name 6 Squad, directly under the 92 Division.
 - b. One antitank battalion of approximately 300 men, code name 4 Squad, equipped with 12 rubber-tired artillery pieces and 24 ten-wheeled trucks.⁷
 - c. Two howitzer companies of approximately 200 men, equipped with eight guns.⁸
 - d. One antiaircraft gun company, equipped with four stationary field pieces.⁹ This unit was assigned to the 92 Division from the 31 Army.
 - e. One antiaircraft machine gun platoon.¹⁰

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Organization of Various Army Units

8. The theoretical manpower strength of Chinese Communist army units was as follows: squad, 10; platoon, 40; company 180; battalion, 720; regiment, 2,880.
9. An engineer battalion was composed of two ordinary engineer companies and one special engineer company (te chung kung ping lien, 3676/4467/1562/0365/6647). The special company was composed of one truck company,¹² one pneumatic platoon, and one outboard engine platoon.

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11. An infantry battalion was composed of three infantry companies and one heavy machine gun company. The heavy machine gun company was composed of four platoons with four squads to each platoon. Each squad had one heavy machine gun.¹³ An infantry company had three rifle platoons and each platoon had four light machine guns. An infantry company had either a 120-mm. mortar platoon or recoilless rifle platoon.

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-3-

Beach Defenses in the Amoy Area

12. Beach defenses between Wutung (N 24-32, E 118-11) and Hotso (N 24-30, E 118-11) consisted of the following: a single apron of barbed wire at the high tide line; an antitank trench about six meters wide 10 meters inland from the barbed wire; and pillboxes housing machine guns spaced about 250 meters apart and staggered 10 to 15 meters inland of the antitank trench. Two sentries were stationed between the pillboxes at night. The beach was guarded by sentries posted about 1,000 meters apart during the day.
13. In February 1955, there were eight rubber-tired artillery pieces approximately 300 meters east of the highway between Tsaitang (N 24-30, E 118-10) and Chunglun (N 24-30, E 118-09). The weapons were placed behind concrete fortifications. Two cement-reinforced ammunition storage caves, 40 square feet in size, were about 20 meters behind the weapons. Two camouflaged trucks and four squad tents were observed near the weapons.
14. In February there were four rubber-tired artillery pieces in camouflaged dirt emplacements near Tungfangshan (N 24-30, E 118-09). Approximately five six-wheeled trucks and four squad tents were located to the rear of the weapons. The weapons were about 300 meters from the highway between Chunglun and Tungfangshan.
15. In June there were approximately 10 concrete pillboxes on the seaward side of Hsiangshan, near Hutso. Two pill boxes near the base of Hsiangshan each contained one type 92 Japanese heavy machine gun. There was a machine gun platoon stationed in the area of Hsiangshan. This unit was equipped with four machine guns.¹⁴ One stationary artillery piece was on top of Hsiangshan, and an ammunition dump was located to the rear of the weapon. One round weighed about 80 kilograms (sic).¹⁴ One company of marines was stationed on the east slope of the mountain near the weapon.
16. In June there was one stationary artillery piece on a mountain near Wutungtao. A ammunition storage building was approximately 80 meters from the highway to Tienli (N 24-32, E 118-10) and directly behind the artillery weapon. The ammunition storage building was approximately 40 meters square (sic), constructed of stone and cement, and covered with about four meters of dirt.
17. In July there was one antitank gun battalion stationed in the fields around Machin (N 24-30, E 118-11). The battalion was equipped with 12 guns in emplacements camouflaged with netting.
18. In mid-July there were eight antiaircraft weapons in Chungshan Park, Amoy City. The weapons were emplaced on a hill about 30 feet high camouflaged with netting. Machine gun barrels were observed on top of some of the taller buildings in the city.
19. In July there were eight rubber-tired antiaircraft weapons camouflaged with nets along the highway from Amoy to Lienfan (N 24-29, E 118-07) near Tatso (N 24-28, E 118-06).¹⁵ The guns were guarded by two sentries armed with submachine guns.
20. In July there were eight rubber-tired antiaircraft guns in the vicinity of Yuntingyen (N 24-28, E 118-09).¹⁵
21. In September there were eight howitzers on the north northeast slope of Hutsuphan (N 24-30, E 118-10).¹⁶ The weapons were in dirt emplacements and were camouflaged with netting during the day. Two batteries of artillery troops were stationed in a compound about 30 meters from the howitzers. Two stone and cement buildings, approximately 50 x 15 meters, were used as billets. One antiaircraft gun battery, composed of four heavy antiaircraft weapons,¹⁷ was deployed in a circle around the howitzers at a distance of 300 meters. One antiaircraft machine gun platoon equipped with four machine guns was located in an adjacent area.¹⁸ Troops for the antiaircraft gun units were billeted in the howitzer compound.
22. In September there were two howitzer batteries stationed on the forward slope of Hutzushan in the Hotso area. The troops lived in white tents near their batteries which consisted of a total of eight howitzers.¹⁹

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-4-

23. In July three wooden gunboats armed with one antiaircraft gun on the bow and two machine guns amidships were usually anchored in a cove west of Wutungtao Point. The boats were manned by marines who occasionally patrolled adjacent coastal areas.

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25. In May there was a radar unit on top of Hutzushan.

Trucks and Miscellaneous Installations, Amoy Area

26. Military trucks in the Hungtang area were OD colored with red stars on both doors. The star was bordered in bronz with the liberation date in bronz.

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27. In July an army field hospital in Chiangtou (N 24-30, E 118-08), identified as Number 3, consisted of two wards, each approximately 60 x 40 meters.

28. In September there was a stone and cement warehouse about 50 x 15 meters near Hungtang. The building was used to store rubber landing craft, outboard engines, land mines, and other engineer equipment.

29. In September there was one stone and cement warehouse approximately 50 x 20 meters near Chinchishan (N 24-29, E 118-08). The building was about 100 meters from the road and was accessible on foot only. The building was guarded by two guards during the day. Quartermaster equipment and clothing were stored in this structure.

30. Equipment for the engineer company of the 276 Regiment was stored in a civilian home in Lienshan (N 24-30, E 118-11). The equipment consisted of four rubber landing craft, four outboard engines, land mines, and other miscellaneous items.

Comments

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4. From recognition charts, informant identified these weapons as 7.62-mm. heavy machine gun, M1943 Goryunov (Soviet) and 12.7-mm. heavy machine gun DShK, M1938 (Soviet).

5. the grenades as RPG-43 (Soviet) hand grenades and stick (China) hand grenades.

25X1

6. The mortars were identified as 120-mm. mortar, M1938 (Soviet); the heavy machine guns as 7.62-mm. heavy machine guns, M1943 Goryunov (Soviet); the light machine guns as 7.62-mm light machine guns, DPM (Soviet); the recoilless rifles as 57-mm. recoilless rifles (China); and the small arms were identified as 7.62-mm. submachine guns, PPSh1943 (Soviet) and 7.92-mm. rifles, "Generalissimo" (China).

7. The weapons were identified as 57-mm. antitank guns, M-1943 (Soviet) and the trucks were 6 x 6 ZIS-151 (Soviet) types.

8. The weapons were identified as 152-mm gun-howitzers, M1937 (Soviet).

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9. These were identified as similar to the antiaircraft gun

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-5-

10. These were identified as 12.7-mm heavy machine guns, DShK, M1938 (Soviet).

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11. Possibly San Chih Tui (0005/1472/7130) is intended.

12. One truck platoon is probably intended.

Field Comments

13. The weapon was identified as a 7.62-mm heavy machine gun, M1943 Goryunov (Soviet).

14. The machine guns were identified as 12.7-mm heavy machine guns, DShK, M1938 (Soviet). The informant estimated the weight of the artillery shells from having carried several rounds from the ammunition dump.

15. Identified as 85-mm. antiaircraft guns, M1939 Soviet.

17. The weapons were identified as similar to the antiaircraft gun

18. Identified as 12.7-mm. heavy machine guns, DShK, M1938 (Soviet).

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19. Identified as 152-mm. gun-howitzers, M1937 (Soviet).

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